

# Comparative perspectives on innovative development of Russian economy: Influence of sustainable factors?

Kazan Federal University, 420008, Kremlevskaya 18, Kazan, Russia

---

## Abstract

© 2018, Allied Business Academies. All rights reserved. Innovations are an endogenous factor of economic growth, the potential of which is realized under the condition of formation of measures of the state influence for the solution of a problem of integration of economy into the world scientific landscape. Innovative capabilities of the country can be strengthened, using the potential of venture capital, which plays a systemic role in the economy due to the continuous and timely supply of innovations with required investment. Innovative capabilities can be enhanced using the potential of the cluster structure of the interaction of small and large businesses, as well as stimulating innovative production in accordance with scientifically elaborated state strategy. The purpose of the research is to analyze the factors influencing the level of innovative development of the country. The article explores the peculiarities of the current stage of development of the innovative economy of developed and developing countries, the authors studied these aspects at the level of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tatarstan. The authors formulate the recommendations for achievement of a high-quality economic growth based on an innovative type of economic development.

---

## Keywords

Economic growth, Gross domestic product, Innovation, Innovative type of economic development, Investment progress, Research and development, Technological modernization

## References

- [1] Adamou, A., & Sasidharan, S. (2007). The impact of R&D and FDI on firm growth in emerging-developing countries: evidence from Indian manufacturing industries. Working Paper 37/2008, Madras School of Economics, Chennai.
- [2] Anvari, R.D., & Norouzi, D. (2016). The impact of e-commerce and R&D on economic development in some selected countries. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 229, 354-362.
- [3] Bayarcelik, E., & Taşel, F. (2012). Research and development: Source of economic growth. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 58, 744-753.
- [4] Benešová, I., & Smutka, L. (2016). The post-soviet countries-development and structure of economy: Is there any potential for future regional integration? *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 220, 30-39.
- [5] Cavdar, S.C., & Aydin, A.D. (2015). An empirical analysis about technological development and innovation indicators. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 195, 1486-1495.
- [6] Coad, A., & Rao, R. (2008). Innovation and firm growth in high-tech sectors: A quintile regression approach. *Research Policy*, 37(4), 633-648.
- [7] Dand, A., & Hamzan, U. (2015). The role of regional superior sectors in creating GDP value added, employment opportunity, regional productivity and human development index. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 211, 953-959.

- [8] Drăcea, M.V., Dobre, R., & Cîrstea, C.A. (2014). Research and development: A key component of the Europe 2020 Strategys. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, 16, 234-238.
- [9] Eveleens, C. (2010). Innovation management: A literature review of innovation process models and their implications. Working Paper HAN University of Applied Sciences.
- [10] Fabová, L., & Janáková, H. (2015). Impact of the business environment on development of innovation in Slovak Republic. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, 34, 66-72.
- [11] Gackstatter, S., Kotzemir, M., & Meissner, D. (2014). Building an innovation-driven economy-the case of BRIC and GCC countries. *Foresight*, 16(4), 293-308.
- [12] Goschin, Z. (2015). Regional divergence in Romania based on a new index of economic and social development. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, 32, 103-110.
- [13] Ionescu, C. (2015). Challenges on the integration of Romanian system research, development and innovation in innovation union. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, 32, 986-991.
- [14] Kosareva, N., & Polidi, T. (2017). Assessment of gross urban product in Russian cities and its contribution to Russian GDP in 2000-2015. *Russian Journal of Economics*, 3(3), 263-279.
- [15] Leyden, D.P. (2016). Public-sector entrepreneurship and the creation of a sustainable innovative economy. *Small business economics*, 46(4), 553-564.
- [16] Lopes, I.T., & Serrasqueiro, R.M. (2017). The influence of culture and transparency on global research and development intensity: An overview across Europe. *Contaduria y Administraciyn*, 62(4), 1408-1422.
- [17] Torun, H., & Cicekci, C. (2007). Innovation: Is the engine for the economic growth. EGE University. The Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences Economics IV, 1-54.
- [18] Tuna, K., Kayacan, E., & Bektaş, H. (2015). The relationship between research & development expenditures and economic growth: The case of Turkey. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 195, 501-507.
- [19] Venckuviene, V., Pridotkiene, J., & Laskiene, D. (2014). Evidence of innovation in Lithuanian low-tech sector: Case study analysis. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 156, 256-260.
- [20] Yang, C.H., & Lin, C.H.A. (2008). Developing employment effects of innovations: Microeconometric evidence from Taiwan. *The Developing Economies*, 46(2), 109-134.